

APPLICATION
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TITLE: SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE MANUFACTURING
METHOD

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SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE MANUFACTURING METHOD

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to a semiconductor device
5 manufacturing method, and relates in particular to a method
for manufacturing a semiconductor device having multiple types
of gate oxide films having different thicknesses.

A conventional semiconductor device manufacturing method
will now be described while referring to the drawings.

10 In the following explanation, a method is employed for
manufacturing a semiconductor device wherein two oxide films
having different thicknesses, i.e., a thick oxide film and
a thin oxide film, are formed on a semiconductor substrate
and a high-voltage MOS transistor is formed on the thick oxide
15 film while a normal-voltage MOS transistor is formed on the
thin oxide film.

First, according to the conventional LOCOS technique,
an device separation film 102, which is a LOCOS film, is formed
by oxidation, the area to avoid the oxidation is covered with
20 an oxide film and a silicon nitride film that are formed on
a conductive semiconductor substrate, i.e., a P-type silicon
substrate 101 (see Fig. 17A).

Then, after the oxide film and the silicon nitride film
are removed, as is shown in Fig. 17B, thermal oxidation is

performed for the substrate 101 by using an device separation film 102 as a mask, and a thick gate oxide film 103 is formed thereon.

Next, as is shown in Fig. 17C, a photoresist film 104 is formed on a portion of the thick gate oxide film 103 (on the high-voltage MOS transistor formation area), and the other portion of the thick gate oxide film 103 (on the normal-voltage MOS transistor formation area) is removed by using as a mask the photoresist film 104.

Further, after the photoresist film 104 is removed, a thin gate oxide film 105 is formed by thermal oxidation, as is shown in Fig. 18A, on the normal-voltage MOS transistor formation area where the thick gate oxide film 103 is removed.

As is shown in Fig. 18B, a conductive film for a gate electrode is formed on the thick gate oxide film 103 and the thin gate oxide film 105, and is patterned to form gate electrodes 106A and 106B.

Furthermore, N-type impurity areas (source/drain areas 107, 108, 109 and 110) are formed adjacent to the gate electrodes 106A and 106B, and an interlayer insulating film (not shown) is formed to cover these areas. Then, a metal wire (not shown) is formed to contact the source/drain areas 107, 108, 109 and 110, via contact holes (not shown), so that a high-voltage MOS transistor is formed on the thick gate oxide film 103,

while a normal-voltage MOS transistor is formed on the thin gate oxide film 105.

However, during this process, since in addition to the thick gate oxide film 103 the device separation film 102 is etched (see an arrow C in Fig. 17C), the device separation film 102 is thinned and the device separation is reduced.

Further, since the photoresist film 104 is used as a mask while the thick gate oxide film 103 is etched, the silicon substrate 101 is contaminated with organic material which is contained in the photoresist film 104. Thus, when the thin gate oxide film 105 is formed by thermal oxidation on the contaminated silicon substrate 101, deterioration of the quality of the thin gate oxide film 105 occurs.

Summary of the Invention

To resolve this problem, according to a first aspect of the present invention, a semiconductor device manufacturing method for forming on a semiconductor first and second gate oxide films having different thicknesses comprises the steps of:

forming a resistant oxide film on a second gate oxide film formation area, and performing thermal oxidization by using the resistant oxide film as a mask while forming a first gate oxide film on a first gate oxide film formation area;

and

removing the resistant oxide film and performing thermal oxidization to form a second gate oxide film on the second gate oxide film formation area.

5 According to a second aspect of the present invention, a semiconductor device manufacturing method comprises the steps of:

performing thermal oxidation by using, as a mask, an device separation film formed on a semiconductor, and forming an oxide
10 film on a first and a second transistor formation area;

forming a resistant oxide film across the entire surface of the first and the second transistor formation areas, and using a photoresist film as a mask to remove the resistant oxide film from the first transistor formation area;

15 using the resistant oxide film as a mask to perform thermal oxidization, after removing the oxide film from the first transistor formation area by using the resistant oxide film as a mask, and forming a first gate oxide film on the first transistor formation area; and

20 removing the resistant oxide film and the oxide film on the second transistor formation area, and using thermal oxidization to form a second gate oxide film on the second transistor formation area.

A high-voltage MOS transistor is formed on the first gate

oxide film, which is thicker than the second gate oxide film, while a normal-voltage MOS transistor is formed on the second gate oxide film.

At the step whereat the photoresist film is used as a
5 mask and the resistant oxide film is removed from the first transistor formation area, the surface layer of the semiconductor is not exposed.

The step of forming a first transistor includes the steps of:

10 forming an opposite conductive source/drain layer having a low concentration by the ion implantation of an opposite conductive impurity into a semiconductor of one conductive type;

15 forming an opposite conductive source/drain layer having a high concentration in the opposite conductive source/drain layer having the low concentration by the ion implantation of an opposite conductive impurity into the semiconductor;

20 forming a semiconductor layer of one conductive type that serves as a channel, which is located between the opposite conductive source/drain layers; and

forming a first gate electrode on the semiconductor via the first gate oxide film.

The opposite conductive source/drain layer having a low concentration is so formed that it, at the least, contacts

the semiconductor layer that is formed below the gate electrode using an ion implantation method.

Further, the opposite conductive source/drain layer having a low concentration is formed and extended at a small depth in the surface layer of the semiconductor layer, so that, at the least, the opposite conductive source/drain layer contacts the semiconductor layer that is formed below the gate electrode using an ion implantation method.

Therefore, since the conventional step of etching and removing the thick gate oxide film is not required, the deterioration of the device separation due to the reduction in the thickness of the device separation film can be suppressed.

Further, since the silicon substrate is not exposed during the process performed for etching the photoresist film, contamination into the silicon substrate due to the organic material of the photoresist film can be prevented.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figs. 1A to 1C are cross-sectional views of a semiconductor device manufacturing method according to a first embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 2A to 2C are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 3A to 3C are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 4A and 4B are cross-sectional views of a semiconductor device manufacturing method according to a second embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 5A and 5B are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the second embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 6A and 6B are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the second embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 7A and 7B are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the second embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 8A and 8B are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the second embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 9A and 9B are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the second embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 10A and 10B are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the second embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 11A and 11B are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the second embodiment of the invention;

5 Figs. 12A and 12B are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the second embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 13A and 13B are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the second embodiment of the invention;

10 Figs. 14A and 14B are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the second embodiment of the invention;

15 Figs. 15A and 15B are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the second embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 16A and 16B are cross-sectional views of the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the second embodiment of the invention;

20 Figs. 17A to 17C are cross-sectional views of a conventional semiconductor device manufacturing method; and

Figs. 18A and 18B are cross-sectional views of the conventional semiconductor device manufacturing method.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

(Embodiment 1)

A method for manufacturing a semiconductor device in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention will now be described while referring to the accompanying drawings.

In the following explanation, a manufacturing method is employed for a semiconductor device wherein two oxide films having different thicknesses, i.e., a first oxide film (thick gate oxide film) and a second oxide film (thin gate oxide film), are formed on a silicon substrate, and a high-voltage MOS transistor is formed on the thick gate oxide film while a normal-voltage MOS transistor is formed on the thin gate oxide film.

First, an oxide film and a silicon nitride film are formed on a silicon substrate 1 and used as a mask in a well known LOCOS technique, then, a device separation film 2, a LOCOS film about 450 nm thick, is formed (see Fig. 1A). In this embodiment, a P-type silicon substrate 1 is employed; however, the same explanation can also be employed for an N-type silicon substrate for which only the conductive type is different.

After the oxide film and the silicon nitride film are removed, as is shown in Fig. 1B, an oxide film 3 having a thickness of about 20 nm is formed on the substrate 1 by thermal oxidization, while the device separation film 2 is used as a mask. Thereafter,

a silicon nitride film 4 having a thickness of about 20 nm is formed across the entire substrate, to include both the device separation film 2 and the oxide film 3.

Following this, as is shown in Fig. 1C, a photoresist film 5 is formed on one portion (the normal-voltage transistor formation area) of the oxide film 3 and the silicon nitride film 4, and while using the photoresist mask 5 as a mask, the silicon nitride film 4 is removed from the other portion of the oxide film 3 (the high-voltage MOS transistor formation area).

Since the surface of the substrate is not exposed at the etching step during which the photoresist film 5 is used, the surface of the substrate is not contaminated by the organic material contained in the photoresist layer 5. To expose the surface of the substrate, as will be described at the next step, the photo resist film 5 is removed and then the silicon nitride film 4 is used as a mask.

As is shown in Fig. 2A, the photoresist film 5 is removed, and as is shown in Fig. 2B, the other oxide film 3 is removed while the silicon nitride film 4 is used as a mask. At this time, while the oxide film 3 is being removed, etching of the device separation film 2 occurs; but since, as is mentioned above, the oxide film 3 is about 20 nm thick, compared with the conventional case wherein the etching and the removal of

a portion of the thick gate oxide film 103 (e.g., 100 nm) occurs, there is no deterioration of the device separation (see the two arrows A in Fig. 2B).

Following this, while using the silicon nitride 4 as a mask, as is shown in Fig. 2C, thermal oxidation is employed to form on the substrate 1 a first oxide film (thick gate oxide film) 6 having a thickness of about 90 nm.

Subsequently, as is shown in Fig. 3A, the silicon nitride film 4 and the oxide film 3 are removed from the normal-voltage MOS transistor formation area, and as is shown in Fig. 3B, thermal oxidation of the substrate 1 is employed to form a second oxide film (thin gate oxide film) 7 having a thickness of about 7 nm on the normal-voltage MOS transistor formation area. At this time, while the oxide film 3 is being removed, etching of the device separation film 2 again occurs; but since the oxide film 3 is about 20 nm thick, the total thickness to be etched and removed is about 40 nm, and therefore, compared with the conventional case wherein the etching and the removal of a portion of the thick gate oxide film 103 (e.g., 100 nm) occurs, there is no deterioration of the element separation function (see the arrows B in Fig. 3A).

Thereafter, as is shown in Fig. 3C, conductive film for a gate electrode (e.g., a polysilicon film, or a lamination having a polysilicon film and a tungsten silicide (WSi_x) film)

is formed on the thick gate oxide film 6 and on the thin gate oxide film 7, and is patterned to form gate electrodes 8A and 8B.

Then, adjacent to the gate electrodes 8A and 8B, N-type impurity areas (source/drain areas 9, 10, 11 and 12) are formed and an interlayer insulating film (not shown) is formed to cover them. After that, metal wires are formed to contact the source/drain areas 9, 10, 11 and 12 via contact holes, while the high-voltage MOS transistor is formed on the thick gate oxide film 6 and the normal-voltage MOS transistor is formed on the thin gate oxide film 7. In this embodiment, phosphorus ions and arsenic ions are injected as N-impurities, and a source/drain structure is formed that has a so-called LDD structure.

Thus, the conventional etching step of removing the thick gate oxide film is not required, and the deterioration of the element separation function due to the reduction in the thickness of the device separation film can be suppressed.

Further, since the silicon substrate is not exposed during the etching process for which the photoresist film is used, the silicon substrate is not contaminated with the organic material contained in the photoresist film, so that a high quality can be maintained for a gate oxide film that is formed later.

(Embodiment 2)

A semiconductor device manufacturing method in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention will now be described. In the second embodiment, a method is employed for manufacturing various MOS transistors that constitute a driver for a display device, e.g., an EL display device.

A semiconductor device according to the present invention, i.e., an EL display driver, comprises, beginning at the left in Fig. 16A, an N-channel MOS transistor, a P-channel MOS transistor of a logic type (e.g., 3 V) and an N-channel MOS transistor for a level shifter (e.g., 30 V), and an N-channel MOS transistor of a high-voltage type (e.g., 30 V), and by, beginning at the left in 16B, a P-channel MOS transistor of a high-voltage type (e.g., 30 V), an N-channel MOS transistor and a P-channel MOS transistor of a high-voltage type (e.g., 30 V) and of a low on-resistance.

For the convenience during the explanation, the high-voltage MOS transistor of low on-resistance is called an SLED (Slit channel by counter doping with extended shallow drain) MOS transistor, so that the high-voltage MOS transistor is distinguished from the high-voltage MOS transistor of low on-resistance.

An explanation will now be given for a method used to manufacture the various MOS transistors that constitute the

EL display driver.

First, in Figs. 4A and 4B, P-type wells (PWs) 22 and N-type wells (NWs) 23 are formed on a semiconductor substrate of one conductive type, e.g., a P-type silicon substrate (P-Sub) 21, in order to define areas for constituting various types of MOS transistors.

Specifically, the N-type well formation area on the substrate 21 is covered with a photoresist film (not shown) via a pad oxide film 24, and boron ions, for example, are implanted under a condition at acceleration energy of about 80 keV and at a dose of $8 \times 10^{12}/\text{cm}^2$. Thereafter, as is shown in Figs. 4A and 4B, the P-type well 22 is covered with a photoresist film 25, and phosphorus ions, for example, are implanted under a condition at acceleration energy of about 80 keV and a dose of $9 \times 10^{12}/\text{cm}^2$. Actually, as is described above, these injected ions are thermally diffused (e.g., four hours in an N_2 ambience at a temperature of 1150°C), and the P-type well 22 and the N-type wells 23 are formed.

In Figs. 5A and 5B, in order to separate the MOS transistors, device separation films 26 about 500 nm thick are formed using the LOCOS method, and a third oxide film 27 (a third gate oxide film) about 20 nm thick is formed by thermal oxidization on active areas other than the device separation film 26.

Following this, a silicon nitride film 28 about 20 nm

thick is formed across all the areas, and is patterned by using a photoresist film 29 as a mask, so that the film 28 is not removed from the areas used for forming an N-channel MOS transistor and a P-channel MOS transistor of the logic type, and an N-channel MOS transistor for a level shifter.

Since the surface layer of the substrate is not exposed at the etching step for the photoresist film 29, the surface layer is not contaminated with the organic material contained in the photoresist film 29. Then, to expose the surface layer of the substrate, as will be described at the next step, the silicon nitride film 28 that remains following the removal of the photoresist film 29 is used as a mask.

Subsequently, after the photoresist film 29 is removed the silicon nitride film 28 is used as a mask to remove a third gate oxide film 27 covering the areas for forming an N-channel MOS transistor and a P-channel MOS transistor of high-voltage type, and an N-channel SLED MOS transistor and a P-channel SLED MOS transistor.

At this time, as the third oxide film 27 is removed, the device separation film 26 is also etched and removed; but as is described above, since the thickness of the third oxide film 27 is approximately 20 nm, compared with the conventional case wherein the thick gate oxide film 103 (e.g., 100 nm) is removed by etching, there is no deterioration of the element

separation.

Then, using the silicon nitride film 28 as a mask, a thick first oxide film 30 (a first gate oxide film) about 80 nm thick, for high voltage, is formed by thermal oxidation on the areas
5 for forming the N-channel MOS transistor and the P-channel MOS transistor of the high-voltage type, and the N-channel SLED MOS transistor and the P-channel SLED MOS transistor (see Figs. 6A and 6B).

Following this, in Figs. 7A and 7B, first N-type and P-type
10 source/drain layers having a low concentration (hereinafter referred to as an LN layer 31 and an LP layer 32) are formed by using a photoresist film as a mask. That is, areas except the LN layer formation area are covered with a photoresist layer (not shown), and phosphorus ions, for example, are
15 implanted into the surface layer of the substrate under a condition at acceleration energy of about 120 keV and at a dose of $8 \times 10^{12}/\text{cm}^2$ to form the LN layers 31. Thereafter, areas except the LP layer 31 formation areas are covered with a photoresist film 33, and boron ions, for example, are implanted
20 into the surface layer of the substrate under a condition at acceleration energy of about 120 keV and at a dose of $8.5 \times 10^{12}/\text{cm}^2$ to form the LP layers 32. Actually, following the annealing step, which is the post-process (e.g., two hours in an N_2 ambience at a temperature of 1100°C), the above described

injected ions are thermally diffused to form the LN layers 31 and the LP layers 32.

Next, in Figs. 8A and 8B, by using a photoresist film as a mask, second N-type and P-type source/drain layers having a low concentration (hereafter referred to as an SLN layer 34 and an SLP layer 35) are formed between the LN layers 31 and the LP layers 32 in those areas wherein the P-channel and N-channel SLED MOS transistors are formed. That is, first, areas except the SLN layer formation areas are covered with a photoresist film (not shown), and phosphorus ions, for example, are implanted into the surface layer of the substrate under a condition at acceleration energy of about 120 keV and a dose of $1.5 \times 10^{12}/\text{cm}^2$ to form an SLN layer 34 continuous with the LN layer 31. Thereafter, the areas except the SLP layer formation areas are covered with a photoresist layer 36, and boron difluoride ions, for example, are implanted under a condition at acceleration energy of about 140 keV and a dose of $2 \times 10^{15}/\text{cm}^2$ to form the SLP layer 35 continuous with the LP layer 32. The impurity concentration of LN layer 31 and the SLN layer 34 or the LP layer 32 and the SLP layer 35 are same, or that of one or the other of the layers is high.

Further, in Figs. 9A and 9B, by using a photoresist film as a mask, source/drain layers having a high concentration (hereafter referred to as an N^+ layer 37 and a P^+ layer 38)

are formed. That is, first, areas except the N^+ layer formation areas are covered with a photoresist film (not shown), and phosphorus ions, for example, are implanted into the surface layer of the substrate under a condition at acceleration energy of about 80 keV and a dose of $2 \times 10^{15}/\text{cm}^2$ to form an N^+ layer 37. Thereafter, the areas except the P^+ layer formation areas are covered with a photoresist layer 39, and boron difluoride ions, for example, are injected under an condition at acceleration energy of about 140 keV and a dose of $2 \times 10^{15}/\text{cm}^2$ to form the P^+ layer 38.

Next, in Figs. 10A and 10B, by using as a mask a photoresist film that has a smaller opening width than the width (see Figs. 8A and 8B) of the mask opening used for the formation of the SLN layer 34 and the SLP layer 35, an impurity of an opposite conductive type is injected into the center of the SLN layer 34 which is contiguous with the LN layer 31, and the center of the SLP layer 35 which is contiguous with the LP layer 32.

Thus, a P-type body layer 40 and an N-type body layer 41 are formed to divide the SLN layer 34 and the SLP layer 35. That is, first, the areas except the P-type layer formation areas are covered with a photoresist film (not shown), and difluoride boron ions, for example, are implanted under a condition at acceleration energy of about 120 keV and at a dose of $5 \times 10^{12}/\text{cm}^2$.

As a result, a P-body layer 40 is formed. Thereafter, the

areas except the N-type layer formation areas are covered with a photoresist film 42, and phosphorus ions, for example, are implanted into the surface layer of the substrate under a condition at acceleration energy of about 190 keV and a dose of $5 \times 10^{12}/\text{cm}^2$ to form an N-body layer 41. The order of the ion implanting steps shown in Figs. 8 to 10 can be changed as needed, and channels can be formed on the surfaces of the P-type body layer 40 and the N-type body layer 41.

Next, in Figs. 11A to 11B, the photoresist film 42 and the silicon nitride film 28 are removed.

Thereafter, as shown in Figs. 12A and 12B, a second P-type well (SPW) 44 and a second N-type well (SNW) 45 are formed on the substrate (P-type well 22) in the areas for forming normal-voltage N-channel and P-channel MOS transistors having microstructures.

That is, by using as a mask a photoresist film having an opening in the area for forming a normal-voltage N-channel MOS transistor, boron ions, for example, are implanted into the P-type well 22 under a first condition at acceleration energy of about 190 keV and at a dose of $1.5 \times 10^{13}/\text{cm}^2$. Then, boron ions are implanted under a second condition at acceleration energy of about 50 keV and at a dose of $2.6 \times 10^{12}/\text{cm}^2$ and the second P-type well 44 is formed. Furthermore, by using as a mask a photoresist film 46 having an opening in the area

for forming a normal-voltage P-channel MOS transistor, phosphorus ions, for example, are implanted under a condition at acceleration energy of about 380 keV and a dose of $1.5 \times 10^{13}/\text{cm}^2$, and the second N-type well 45 is formed. When high acceleration energy implanter of about 380 keV is not available, a double charge method may be employed whereby divalent phosphorus ions are implanted under a condition at acceleration energy of about 190 keV and at a dose of $1.5 \times 10^{13}/\text{cm}^2$. Thereafter, phosphorus ions are implanted under a condition at acceleration energy of about 140 keV and a dose of $4.0 \times 10^{12}/\text{cm}^2$.

In Figs. 13A and 13B, by using a photoresist film 47 as a mask, the third oxide film 27 is removed from the area for forming the normal-voltage N-channel and P-channel MOS transistors. Then, in Figs. 14A and 14B, thermal oxidization is used to form a second oxide film (second gate oxide film) 48 having a desired thickness (about 7 nm) on this area.

In this case, when the third oxide film 27 is etched, the device separation film 26 is also etched again; but since the oxide film 27 is about 20 nm thick, compared with the conventional case wherein the thick gate oxide film 103 (e.g., 103 nm) is removed by etching, there is no deterioration of the device separation. That is, the total thickness of the device separation film 26 that is removed is only about 20 nm, both in the high-voltage area and the normal-voltage area,

and is satisfactorily smaller than the original 450 nm thickness of the element device film 26, so that unlike the conventional art, there is no deterioration of the element separation function in the normal-voltage area.

5 As a result, a first oxide film 30 having a thickness for the high-voltage N-channel and P-channel MOS transistors and the N-channel and P-channel SLED MOS transistors, a second oxide film 48 having a thickness for the logic N-channel and P-channel MOS transistors, and a third oxide film 27 having
10 a thickness for the N-channel MOS transistors for a level shifter, are formed (see Figs. 14A and 14B). Then, the first, second and third oxide films 30, 48 and 27 serve as the first, second and third gate oxide films of each transistor.

Following this, as shown in Figs. 14A and 14B, a polysilicon
15 film about 100 nm thick is formed across all the areas and is rendered conductive, as a thermal diffusion source, by thermal diffusion using POCl_3 . Then, a tungsten silicide (WSi_x) film of about 100 nm and an SiO_2 film of about 150 nm are laminated on the polysilicon film, and are patterned using a photoresist
20 film (not shown), so that gate electrodes 49A, 49B, 49C, 49D, 49E, 49F and 49G, which are used for individual MOS transistors, are formed. The SiO_2 film serves as a hard mask for the patterning.

Next, as is shown in Figs. 15A and 15B, source/drain layers

50 and 51 having a low concentration are formed for the normal-voltage N-channel and the P-channel MOS transistors.

Specifically, first, the areas except the low-concentration source/drain layer formation area used for the normal-voltage N-channel MOS transistor is covered with a photoresist film (not shown), and by using this photoresist film as a mask, phosphorus ions, for example, are implanted at acceleration energy of 20 keV and at a dose of $6.2 \times 10^{13}/\text{cm}^2$.

As a result, the N-type source/drain layers 50 having a low concentration are obtained. Further, the areas except the low-concentration source/drain formation area used for the normal-voltage P-channel MOS transistor are covered with a photoresist film 52, and by using this photoresist film 52 as a mask, difluoride boron ions, for example, are implanted under a condition at acceleration energy of about 20 keV and at a dose of $2 \times 10^{13}/\text{cm}^2$. As a result, the P-channel source/drain layers 51 having a low concentration are obtained.

Furthermore, in Figs. 16A and 16B, by using the LPCVD method, a silicon dioxide film 53 about 250 nm thick is formed across the entire area to cover the gate electrodes 49A, 49B, 49C, 49D, 49E, 49F and 49G, and is anisotropically etched by using, as a mask, a photoresist film (not shown) that has openings in the normal-voltage N-channel and P-channel MOS transistor formation areas. Thus, as is shown in Fig. 16A, a side wall

spacer film 53A is formed on both side walls of the gate electrodes 49A and 49B, while the silicon dioxide film 53 remains on the area covered by the photoresist film.

Then, source/drain layers 54 and 55 having a high concentration are formed for the normal-voltage N-channel and P-channel MOS transistors, by using as masks the gate electrode 49A and the side wall spacer film 53A, and the gate electrode 49B and the side wall spacer film 53A, respectively.

Specifically, areas except the high concentration source/drain layer formation area used for the normal-voltage N-channel MOS transistor are covered with a photoresist film (not shown), and by using this film as a mask, arsenic ions, for example, are implanted under a condition at acceleration energy of about 100 keV and at a dose of $5 \times 10^{15}/\text{cm}^2$, and as a result, the N^+ source/drain layers 54 having a high concentration are obtained. Furthermore, areas except the high concentration source/drain layer formation area used for the normal-voltage P-channel MOS transistor are covered with a photoresist film 56, and by using this film as a mask, difluoride boron ions, for example, are implanted under a condition at acceleration energy of about 40 keV and at a dose of $2 \times 10^{15}/\text{cm}^2$, and as a result, the P^+ source/drain layers 55 having a high concentration are obtained.

Although not shown, an interlayer insulating film about

600 nm thick, which is made of a silicon dioxide film and a BPSG film, is formed across the entire area, and a metal wire layer is formed to contact the source/drain layers 37, 38, 54 and 55 having a high concentration. Thus, the normal-voltage N-channel and P-channel MOS transistors, the N-channel MOS transistor for a level shifter, the high-voltage N-channel and P-channel MOS transistors, and the high-voltage and low-on resistant N-channel and P-channel SLED MOS transistors are completed, all of which together constitute the EL display driver.

As is described above, according to the second embodiment, to constitute the EL display driver using various MOS transistors, gate oxide films having different thicknesses must be formed that correspond to the transistors (in this embodiment, transistors having different thicknesses, i.e., 7 nm, 20 nm and 80 nm). Compared with the conventional process for forming gate oxide films having different thicknesses, the deterioration of the device separation due to the reduction in the thickness of the device separation film can be suppressed. Furthermore, when this invention is applied to a process for forming a semiconductor device wherein various transistors whose gate oxide thicknesses differ even more are mounted, greater effects can be obtained.

In addition, for the SLED MOS transistors, since the P-type

body layer or the N-type body layer is formed only under the gate electrode, the junction capacity can be reduced compared with a so-called DMOS transistor wherein a source layer having a high concentration is enclosed by the P-type body layer or
5 the N-type body layer.

Further, in the structure of this invention, since both the P-type body layer and the N-type body layer are formed by ion implantation, this method can be used to form the microstructure, rather than the diffusion method that is used
10 for the conventional DMOS process employed to form this layer.

According to the manufacturing method of this invention, since a high thermal process for forming a body layer, such as the conventional DMOS process, is not required after the gate electrode is formed, this manufacturing process suits
15 to combine high voltage devices with shrank low voltage devices on one chip.

Further, according to the conventional method for a DMOS transistor for forming a channel by the thermal diffusion of impurity ions, the length of the channel is uniformly determined.

20 However, as is described above, according to the manufacturing method for the SLED MOS transistor of the invention, either the P-type body layer or the N-type body layer is formed by ion implantation, so that various setups are available, and the flexibility in the design of the channel length is increased.

It is preferable that the ion implantation method be used to form the body area; however, the other steps can be changed as needed, such as diffusion from a gas phase or a solid phase.

Since the high thermal process for forming a body layer, such as the conventional DMOS process, is not required after the gate electrode has been formed, the manufacturing process can be applied with the microstructure process, and drivers for various display devices (e.g., an EL display driver) and a controller can be formed on one chip.

Further, according to the manufacturing method of the invention, the high-voltage MOS transistor and the high-voltage SLED MOS transistor, for which an on-resistivity lowering process is performed, can be separately fabricated, depending on whether the ion implantation step should be performed to form the body layers of the individual conductive types that constitute channels. Operability, therefore, is superior.

According to the invention, since the conventional step of etching and removing the thick gate oxide film is not required, the deterioration of the device separation function due to the reduction in the thickness of the device separation film can be suppressed.

In addition, since the silicon substrate is seldom exposed to etchant with the photoresist film, contamination into the silicon substrate is prevented and the quality of the gate

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